Justice

(With which THE NEW TIMES is Incorporated)

No. 217 | MADRAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1937 | HALF ANNA

...TION

... Rs. 1-4-0
... Rs. 3-8-0
Rs. 7-0-0
Rs. 14-0-0

...ipalities, District
..., etc.
per month.

...UNTRIES—Rs. 8-8-0
per month

RA...

LOCAL ...

Monthly ... Re. ...
Quarterly ... Rs. 3-0-...
Half-yearly ... Rs. 6-0-0
Yearly ... Rs. 12-0-0

Government, Corporation, etc., Rs. 8 per month.

...DER NOTICE

...EGAPATAM MUNICIPALITY.

Sealed tenders are invited for the ...upply of brackets for the street ...lectric lighting upto 3 p.m. on the ...1th October, 1937.

For further particulars apply to the *Commissioner*.

(522)

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction

O. P. No. 164 of 1937.

In the matter of the debts and securities of G. Radhakrishna Naidu, deceased.

1. Babu Kulasekaran,
2. Janardhanam, } Minors,

by their mother and next friend Pankajammah ...Petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of Sept., '37 application was made to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras by the Petitioners abovenamed who are the sons of the deceased, under Part X of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, with respect to certain debts and securities amounting to Rs. 3,386-6-8 of G. Radhakrishna Naidu, who was employed as Head Clerk, VI Circle, Income-Tax office, Madras, and was residing at Coats Road, Theagaroyanagar, and who died intestate on the 2nd day of June, 1937, and that the 23rd day of September, 1937, has been appointed for the hearing thereof.

If no objection is filed before that date the petition will be decided exparte. The address for service of the said Petitioners is that of their Advocate, Mr. M. Raghupathy Reddy, at No. 5, Linghi Chetty Street, G. T., Madras.

Dated at Madras this 15th day of September, 1937

M. RAGHUPATHY REDDY,
Advocate for the Petitioners.

(523)

FOR SALE

LINO-TYPE MACHINES FOR SALE!

Offers are invited for the purchase of the following Lino-type machines which are as good as new. Trial by appointment :—

I. New Model No. 4
7 pt. Roman and Antique
8 pt. Roman and Italics
with two magazines.
No. 10445.

II. New Model No. 4
7 pt. Roman and Antique
Heading Types—18 pt., 12 pt. and 10 pt.
with two magazines.
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7 pt. Roman and Italics
with two magazines.
No. 10545.

IV. Old Model No. 4
8 pt. Roman and Antique
No. 7482.

Apply to :—
The HONY. SECRETARY,
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14, Mount Road, Madras.

YOU REQUIRE MORE PERMANENT PURCHASERS? ADVERTISE REGULARLY IN "JUSTICE" NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

The 40 B.H.P. Diesel Oil Engine having 200 R.P.M. of the Municipal Water Works, Bezwada, will be sold in Public Auction at 4 p.m. on 26-9-1937 at its existing place. The complete set can be seen at the Water Works on all working days between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

K. SANYASIRAJU,
Municipal Commissioner,
Bezwada.

Municipal Office,
Bezwada,
Dated 9-9-1937.

(518)

THIS is for YOU

CONSULT

PROF. RAJA

Principal, Institute of Occult Sciences, Magnetic Healer, Tipster, Divinator, Astrologer, Palmist, Crystal-gazer, etc., etc.

YOU would be better off than what you *ARE*.

3 Questions Rs. 5/-

Life reading Rs. 10/-onwards

Magnetic charm for general success : Rs. 7-8-0 each. Give birth particulars or time of writing or palm impression.

Personal Consulation at "The Justice Office" 10 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Prof. RAJA, B.A., M.I.B.M.,
C/o "JUSTICE," Madras.

SEE MADRAS WEEKLY NOTES

FOR

The Latest Case Law and for Certainty

—:(O):—

SOME OF THE MANY OPINIONS

A CITY ADVOCATE:—

"I have been using almost every day the M.W.N. Reports ever since it was started in 1910 and I have great pleasure in testifying to the excellence of the numerous decisions . . . The very able and energetic Editor of this Journal has done very great service to the Bench, Bar and the Police . . . The reporting is very prompt and accurate . . . reported within a week or ten days of the pronouncement and no legal Journal is so prompt in reporting cases . . . Every reportable judgment finds a place in this valuable Journal immediately after the judgment is pronounced . . . I also mention the excellent and attractive way in which this Journal is printed . . . M.W.N. is indispensable to all Practitioners, Judges, Magistrates and the Police to get through their ordinary work."

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A MAGISTRATE:—

"I find your Journal very useful. I particularly appreciate the fact that the reporting is prompt and your idea of giving a summary of the facts of the case before reporting the judgment itself is very helpful. I am certain your Journal will be of great use to the Bench and the Bar alike."

(:o:)

A DAILY GROWING JOURNAL.

1934 Volume contains 493 cases; nearly 200 cases did not appear anywhere at that date.

1935 Volume contains 627 cases; nearly 250 cases did not appear anywhere at that date.

1936 Volume ending June contains 283; nearly 136 cases have not appeared anywhere so far.

Some of the Judgments appear in full in our Reports by the time they appear as Short Notes in others.

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To reach the largest number of Lawyers and Judges in Civil and Criminal Courts in South India and also the adjoining Native States. Our advertisement service is efficient; and helpful suggestions are always at the disposal of those who need our advice regarding the advertisement to be displayed before the legal profession.

MADRAS WEEKLY NOTES, 5, Thambu Chetty St., MADRAS.

Those Rapid Changes in Temperature make you susceptible to

Colds & Sore Throat

FORMAMINT—by disinfecting your mouth and throat—will relieve the soreness and protect you against infectious diseases, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, etc. Formamint will prevent a cold or infection from "running through the house."

Buy a bottle to-day

FORMAMINT

The Germ-killing Throat tablet

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

"How did you sleep? You certainly look fine!"

She: "How did I sleep?—If I look the way I feel, you ought to see that I slept like a babe. Do you know, nowadays, I simply love life the whole long day, from the time I get up to the time I go to bed."

He: "Well, you look as fresh as a rosebud—and that is flattering language between an old married couple."

She: "Thank you. And you sleep better yourself. What a wonderful change Sanatogen has made in both of us. Like the flow of new life through one's veins."

Sanatogen infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve strength are derived. Over 24,000 physicians have written enthusiastic letters about the success they obtained with Sanatogen.

A physician writes in the "General Practitioner": *"The insomnia of long duration had produced great debility; treatment of every kind had no result. Sanatogen, two teaspoonfuls, thrice daily, was prescribed and at the end of a fortnight the improvement was marked & sleep was normal."*

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

When you sleep badly, when your nerves are upset, then try Sanatogen for a few weeks, and feel the wonderful difference in your own health

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

...ION

...ue of music to be ...from the Studio at ...uildings, Madras.

...Call Sign: V. U. M.

...Wavelength: 390 metres.

Friday, Sept. 17.

...4—4-30 p. m. Story of "Tirupanalvar" for school children by Mr. Natesa Nattar.

5.30—7-30 p. m. Shri V. Abhayambal.—South Indian Music (Vocal).

CITY HEALTH PROPAGANDA

Madras, Sept. 16.

The following is the programme of Health Propaganda work of the Corporation with magic lantern demonstration in the City of Madras, at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow.

NORTH RANGE

Leprosy.—At Mathurza Maistri Street, 11th Division.

Cholera.—At Harbour Tenements, 6th Division.

SOUTH RANGE

Cholera.—At Chuckler's Huts Ground in Sydenham's Road, 23rd Division.

Malaria.—At Srinivasapuram, 36th Division.

Your Mouth (Cinema).—At Corporation Dispensary Hall, Triplicane.

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

The following is the programme of Health Propaganda work of the Child Welfare Scheme, Corporation of Madras, with magic lantern demonstrations in the City of Madras at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

Hookworm.—At 44, Ammen Koil Street, G. T. Centre.

MADRAS COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Madras, Sept. 15.

Following are the results of the League competitions for the I Term ending September 1937 sent by the Hony. Joint Secretary of the Association:—

Colleges	Matches played	Matches won	Matches drawn	Matches lost	Total points
CRICKET					
Presidency	4	4	...	...	8
Pachaiyappa's	3	3	...	...	6
Engineering	3	2	...	1	4
Loyola	4	2	...	2	4
Medical	4	2	...	2	4
Y. M. C. A.	4	2	...	2	4
Christian	3	1	...	2	2
Law	4	1	...	3	2
Teachers	4	...	...	4	0
HOCKEY					
Medical	7	7	...	...	14
School of Technology	8	6	...	2	12
Presidency	6	5	1	...	11
Loyola	8	5	...	3	10
Christian	8	4	1	3	9
Engineering	7	4	...	3	8
Veterinary	6	2	1	3	5
Stanley Medical School	5	1	1	3	3
Muhammadan	5	1	...	4	2
Pachaiyappa's	7	...	1	7	1
Law	5	...	1	4	1
Teachers	4	...	...	4	0
FOOTBALL					
Engineering	7	7	...	...	14
Y. M. C. A.	8	7	...	1	14
School of Technology	6	6	...	...	12
Loyola	7	4	...	3	8
Christian	8	3	1	3	7
Medical	7	2	1	4	5
Stanley Medical School	5	2	...	3	4
Law	5	1	1	3	3
Teachers	5	1	...	4	2
Presidency	6	...	1	5	1
Pachaiyappa's	6	...	...	6	0

———:(o):———

A correspondent writes:—At the Executive Committee meeting of the MadrasPress Workers' Union held yesterday evening at the Union premises under the Chairmanship of Mr. P. Rajavadivelu, a resolution supporting the strike of the Good Pastor Press workers and condemning the police for suppressing the legal picketting by the workers was passed.

Civic Welcome To Madras Ministers

ADDRESSES PRESENTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL

Prime Minister's Joint Reply

Madras, Sept. 16.

In pursuance of a resolution passed on 24th August 1937, the Council of the Corporation of Madras presented addresses of welcome to the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier of the Government of Madras and other members of the Cabinet yesterday evening at the Council Chamber Ripon Buildings. One striking feature of the function was the flying of the tri-coloured flag over the Ripon Building.

On arrival, all ten Ministers were conducted to the dais and were seated along with the Mayor and the Commissioner, Dewan Bahadur R. Subbiah Naidu. The Premier was given a special seat by the side of the Mayor. The Council Chamber was tastefully decorated with flowers and tri-coloured Congress flags. The Union Jack was conspicuous by its absence.

Another noteworthy feature of the present function was thaa- the Council, most probably for the first time in its ministry made a novel departure from the conventional practice of presenting the address printed on paper and enclosed in a silver casket. The special address of welcome presented to the Premier, though separately printed on paper, for distribution to members and others was written on palmyra leaves. A casket made of palmyra leaves and wood, containing a copy of the printed address, was also presented to the Premier.

The function began with the singing of "Vande Matharam". The Mayor first read the special address to the Premier. After paying tributes to the qualities of head and heart of the Premier, the address stated: "We admire the courage and the expeditiency with which you have put into effect one of the foremost items in the Congress programme, namely, prohibition at an early date. It will, we hope, be possible to include this city in the scheme at no distant date."

The address was presented to the Premier amidst applause.

A joint address to all the ten members of the Cabinet was next read. This was printed on paper, and copies of the address duly framed were presented to all the Ministers.

This address congratulated the Congress Ministers on their having accepted office, and expressing the Corporation's fervent hope that with their (the Ministers') help and sympathy, the Corporation would be able to carry on their various schemes to fruition.

The Mayor then introduced to the Premier, the Councillors and aldermen.

Premier's Reply

The Premier made a joint reply to the addresses both on his own behalf and on behalf of his colleagues. He said that, while it was a proud privilege to receive words of affection in the traditional shape of an address of welcome from a premier Corporation, like that of the City of Madras, it was more embarrassing to receive such formal felicitations at the hands of old friends. No doubt the occasion was one for joy but there was so much involved in it that the formalities paled into insignificance—the heavy work and responsibilities they (the Ministers) had undertaken was one in which unless the Corporation and many others also took their full part the Ministry or the Government for whom he was speaking could achieve but very little.

Proceeding the Premier said: "I offer my special thanks for the palmyra make-up of the address. I was pleased to see that not only are the pages of the book that you presented me of the palmyra leaf but even the protective wood is of palmyra wood and the casket is of the palmyra wood—that palmyra which the Ministry wants now to protect from misuse. (Laughter). You, Sir, being a Hindu know that the palmyra leaf is a sacred thing, and it is therefore right that we should have taken the earliest opportunity that that wood, and even the sap, should not be put to any misuse. That is the programme you have referred to as being evidence of great courage and agility and alertness on our part."

Continuing, the speaker added, "It is a great and difficult thing we have undertaken, in spite of any unpleasant face that we might put on. I know very well—and you all know—that it is a very difficult task we have undertaken. But a right task becomes all the more a matter of joy for its being difficult also. Once we recognise that a thing is right, the more difficult it is the greater does the human soul get joy out of it. Easy things do not give the joy that difficult things give. So, you and your colleagues, and I and my colleagues will put our shoulders to this task and go on with courage and confidence."

Prohibition In The City

Refering to prohibition being introduced in the City, the Premier said, "You want the difficult task nearer home as soon as possible. You want it not to stay over-long in Salem but come over to Madras quickly. I promise it will come if you all agree to co-operate. Wherever the task is, it is our task. It has no locality. It is a great movement. Its only locality is in the heart that is full of charity for the poor. It has no topographical limits—whether it is in Salem or whether it is in Madras or whether it is in Benares, it is all one and the same to those who feel for the cause. I thank you for such encouragement as we might draw from this function and from your kind words."

Concluding, Mr. Rajagopalachariar observed: "Sir, you have shown, I understand, from the news that I heard to-day, an earnest attempt of your Corporation. You have given up a bit of your own revenue, even before you were called upon to do so. But this is a lesson to all. You have done it on behalf of the Corporation. Every one of us has to do it. What right have we to tax such miserable beings as draw comfort only from the liquor bottle and cannot find any comfort in society or in his own family? What right have we to tax such men to carry on our amenities? But, if I proceed on these lines, you will say I am beginning to do propaganda. I take it, by your inviting me, that this is also your cause, and that is the reason why I think it is not improper for me to make a passing reference to this."

He then thanked them for the cordial encouragement, goodwill and affection they had shown to him and his colleagues.

The function then terminated.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD OF TRAVANCORE

Members Nominated

(Associated Press)

Trivandrum, Sept. 14.

The Government of Travancore have nominated the following sixteen members to the re-constituted Economic Development Board:

Messrs. E. L. Pollard, Chairman, Travancore Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey; M. L. Ja ardhanam Pillai, M.L.A., Secretary, the Alleppey Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey; Mahomed Aboobbacker, Merchant, Trivandrum; J. W. Tolson, M.L.A.; P. Kurian John, Manager, Malankara Rubber and Produce Co., Kottayam; John Kattakayam, formerly member Sri Chitra State Council; M. N. Narayana Menon, formerly member, Sri Chitra State Council; M. K. Anantasiva Iyer, M.L.C.; J. E. A. Pereira, M.L.A.; K. K. Kuruvila, M.L.C., D. Spencer Hatch, District Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Trivandrum; V. S. Arumugham Pillai, M. L. C; Komilezhathu Sankaran, formerly member, Sri Chitra State Council; John Joseph, M.L.A., Miss Annie Mascarene, Secretary, Travancore Latin Christian Mahajana Sabha; and K. V. Verghese, Quilon Bank, Quilon.

Fort St. George Gazette

Madras, Sept. 15.

The following official notifications have been gazetted this week:—

Education Department

With effect from the date of taking charge, Mr. S. Venkataraman and Mr. S. V. Venugopalachari are appointed as Lecturers, Law College, Madras, on probation for one year.

Rao Bahadur T.M. Jambulinga Mudaliar is removed from his office as a member of the District Educational Council, South Arcot.

Mr. N. Rama Rao has been elected by the District Educational Council, South Kanara, to be its Vice-President.

The undermentioned persons have been elected to be members of the District Educational Council, East Godavari, by the District Board, Rajahmundry:—

Mr. V. Satyanarayana Murthy, Mr. M. Venkataratnam, Mr. S.V. Satyanarayanamurthy Raju, Mr. N. Satyanarayanamurthy and Mr. K. Somaraju.

Miss E. T. Chockammal has been elected by the District Educational Council, Chingleput. to be its Vice-President.

Public (Political) Department

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on his Personal Staff:—

Lieutenant Sidney John Cuthbert, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th September 1937, vice Captain A. R. C. Southby on leave.

Services

His Excellency the Governor of Madras is pleased to appoint Mr. K. S. Menon, Barrister-at-Law, retired District Judge, to act as Member of the Madras Public Service Commission during the absence of Mr. M. Ruthnaswami, C. I. E., as Chairman of the Commission or until further orders.

Special

Mr. G. W. Priestly, I. C. S., Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift, leave for twelve months, of which six months and fourteen days will be on average pay and the balance on half average pay, with effect from the 5th October 1937 or date of relief.

Mr. M. V. Subramanyan, I.C.S., Acting Collector and District Magistrate of theKistna district leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 17th October 1937 or date of relief.

Mr. A. G. Blake, I.C.S. an extension of leave on half average pay for seventeen days with effect from the 14th September 1937.

Mr. N.S. Arunachalam, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Parvathipuram division of the Vizagapatam district.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Zindah Sahib Mohazir Bahadur on relief by Mr. N. S. Arunachalam I.C.S. to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Tindivanam division of the South Arcot district.

Mr. P. T. Raman Nayar, I.C.S. on relief by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zindah Sahib Mohazir Bahadur, to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Sivakasi division of the Ramnad district.

Mr. W. O. Newsam, I. C. S., on the termination of his officiating appointment as Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, to be District and Sessions Judge, Chittoor.

Mr. M. Shahabuddin, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge, Chittoor, on relief by Mr. W. O. Newsam, I.C.S., to be District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly.

Mr. P. V. Balakrishna Iyer, I.C.S., Acting District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, on relief by Mr. M. Shahabuddin, I.C.S., to act as District and Sessions Judge, Salem.

With effect from the 31st March 1937, consequent upon the appointment of Mr. C. A. Henderson, V.D., I. C. S., to be Third Member of the Board of Revenue.—

(1) Mr. A. R. MacEwen, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, I grade and provisionally substantive Collector, to be Collector.

(2) Mr. F. R. Brislee, I.C.S., provisionally substantive Sub-Collector, I grade, to be provisionally substantive Collector.

(3) Khan Bahadur Muhammed Humayun Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector, to be Sub-Collector, first grade.

With effect from the 24th April 1937, consequent upon the return of Sir Richard Tottenham, Kt., C.S.I., B.I.E., I.C.S., from the Government of India—

(1) Mr. F. R. Brislee, I.C.S., provisionally substantive Collector, to revert as provisionally substantive Sub-Collector, I grade.

(2) Mr. T. Bhaskara Rao Nayudu, I.C.S., provisionally substantive Sub-Collector, I grade, to revert as Sub-Collector, II grade.

With effect from the 4th August 1937, consequent upon the reversion of Mr. L. J. MacIver, I.C.S., to the regular line—

(1) Mr. A. G. Blake, I.C.S., provisionally substantive Collector, to revert as Sub-Collector, I grade.

(2) Mr. M. K. Vellodi, I.C.S., provisionally substantive Sub-Collector, I grade, to revert as Sub-Collector, II grade.

Mr. S. Osman Ali, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the Chingleput district, to be Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the Madura district.

Home Department

Sir Charles B. Cunningham, Kt., C.S.I., Inspector-General of Police, Madras, leave on average pay for seventeen days and on half average pay for one year, six months and thirteen days in continuation from the 8th October, 1937.

Sir Charles Cunningham is also granted an extension of leave on half average pay for four months and seven days. He is permitted to retire from the Indian Police on the expiry of his leave.

Mr. H. E. Pandian, Deputy Superintendent of Police, leave on average pay for four months from or after the 15thSeptember, 1937.

Mr. F. Sayers, C. I. E., Commissioner of Police, Madras, to officiate as the Inspector-General of Police, vice Sir Charles B. Cunningham, Kt., C. S. I., proceeding on leave with effect from the 8th October, 1937.

Local Administration Department

Mr. J. Mallapparaju Pantulu, District Board Engineer, leave on average pay without medical certificate for four months from the 11th October, 1937, preparatory to retirement.

The Government are pleased to appoint Mr. B. Satyanarayana Pantulu, Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Cocanada, temporarily as District Board Engineer, Rajahmundry, for a period not exceeding one month from the date of taking charge, reverting Mr. G. B. Sankaram, the present temporary District Board Engineer, to his permanent appointment as Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Rajahmundry.

The Government are pleased to appoint Mr. K. Lakshminarayana Ayyar, as District Board Engineer for the South and North Trichinopoly District Boards as a temporary measure, for a further period not exceeding one month from the 6th September 1937.

Public Health Department

Mr. B. Subbaraya Baliga, District Health Officer, South Kanara, leave on average pay for one day on 8th June 1937.

Mr. V. K. Narayana Menon, Professor of Bio-Chemistry, Medical College, Vizagapatam, leave an average pay for a period of four months with effect from the 29th July 1937.

Mr. R. M. Mathew, Officiating Assistant Director of Public Health (Vital Statistics) to be Assistant Director of Public Health (Vital Statistics) substantively with effect from 23rd July 1935.

MADRAS...

Mean Daily Meteo...

(For the 24 hours e... on 16-9...

Atmospheric press... to 32° F., ... gravity)
Temperature of air ...
Do. of evaporatio...
Percentage of humidi...
Maximum temperature... shade
Minimum in shade
Do. in grass
Daily velocity of wind in mile...
Depth of rain in inches ...
Rain since January 1st ...
Percentage of cloudy sky ...
Hours of bright sunshine ... ...

General weather:—Squally.

Winds At Different Heights Over Madras

(at 6 hours on 16-9-37)

Height.	Direction.	Velocity (miles per hour)
Ground	W	2
1,500 feet	S W	15
3,000 ,,	S W	12
6,000 ,,	N N E	7
10,000 ,,	N N W	16
13,000 ,,	N W	7

For Ships

Official Barometer Reading at 8 hours Local Time (8 h. 9. m. I. S. T.) For correction of instruments on board ships in the Madras Harbour.

	15-9-'37	16-9-'37
Reading at sea level of mercury barometer without index error ...	30'08	30'07
Temperature ...	86	85
Reading of compensated aneroid ...	29'86	29'85

For comparison the reading of the ship's instrument should be corrected for height above water level at the rate of +0'01" for every 11 feet.

V. NARAYANAMURTHY,
Asst.-in-charge.

Revenue Department

Mr. G. E. Muthirulandy, Deputy Collector, leave on average pay without medical certificate for twenty days with effect from 6th September 1937 or date of relief.

Mr. G. E. C. Smith, Assistant Director of Survey, leave on average pay out of India, Ceylon and Nepal without medical certificate for eight months with effect from the date of his relief.

The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—

Rao Sahib K.A. Mukundan, on return from leave to general duty, Tinnevelly, in relief of Mr. S.Nagasundaram Pillai, who will revert to his permanent appointment as a Tahsildar.

Mr. T.S. Avudayappa Pillai on relief from the Tiruppattur division, North Arcot district, to general duty, West Godavari.

H.S. Kameswara Rao Pantulu, from general duty, West Godavari, to the West Godavari Treasury, in relief of Mr. M. Lakshminarasappa Pantulu.

Development Department

Mr. T. Bhudavidaya Rao Naidu, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Second Circle, on transfer, is granted an extension of leave on average pay by one month from 4th September, 1937.

Mr. E. Kunhappa Nambiyar, Upper Sub-ordinate, II grade, is appointed to category 6, class I of the Madras Agricultural Service and to act as Assistant Director of Agriculture, Madura, from the date of taking charge.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Deputy Conservator of Forests attached to the Coimbatore South Division on relief by Mr. P. Govinda Menon, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be attached to the Tinnevelly Division.

The Government are pleased to permit Mr. R. S. Browne, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to return to duty before the expiry of the leave granted to him.

Public Works Department (GENERAL)

Mr. T. G. Krishna Ayyar, officiating Executive Engineer, on return from leave to resume charge of the Localisation Division of the Dowlaishwaram Circle.

...ERS TO THE EDITOR

:(o):

...ADRAS BUDGET ...OPOSALS

...n The Way Of Rural Betterment

(... Editor of "Justice")

...-A cursory perusal of the ...get and the speeches so far ...e on it has left in me some ...ressions which I beg leave to ...ey through your valuable ...nal.

Let me first pay my humble tribute to the Premier the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar for his admirable handling of the budget. He is sure to welcome any honest criticisms on it. I venture accordingly to express freely some thoughts which occured to me. While there is ample evidence of attempts to strengthen the political party in power, which may be necessary for purposes of Government, there is little evidence of attempt to fulfil what was declared in the election propaganda of the Congress as a foremost object of that party, namely, the relief of hunger and poverty of the masses. President Jawaharlal Nehru and other prominent leaders declared, whereever they went, that the main problem of the country was poverty, hunger and unemployment. The present Budget no doubt solves the unemployment problem to some little extent but the class of unemployed whom it helps is not the one at the bottom, consisting of the agriculturists who constitute the bulk of our population.

The question is how far the Budget has tried to improve their lot. The Premier has only counselled patience with regard to it. The problem is no doubt one calling for deep consideration for which the Congress Ministry may not have had yet the required time, but meanwhile has there been any attempt to conserve the resources of the State to fulfil the most important object?

I must confess that I am unable to understand some of the provisions in the Budget which appear to me of highly doubtful value; for example, the provision for butter-milk for prisoners. While there is undoubted need for that article for a few members of the jail population who have been accustomed to it, the rest of them do not care for it and would not take it even if offered. The bulk of the jail population consists of classes unaccustomed to butter-milk. The comparatively large amount ...erefore, provided to supply this article to them appears to be a waste. I concede that it should be supplied to those accustomed to it and the small sum required on their account can of course be provided for in the Budget. I imagine that the expected depletion of political prisoners from jails, the demand for butter-milk would practically cease.

There is next, the provision of two lakhs for hand-spining. While every heart would beat with joy at the thought of a stable industry being established in the country to help the agricultural population with supplemental income, it seems a highly doubtful problem yet whether hand-spinning would get so established notwithstanding all the prop given to it by the Premier. Several competant authorities have dockared in unmistakable terms that Khadi is an impossible economic proposition. In what form the 2 lakhs is going to be spent has not yet been made clear. The proposed levy of license fee on cloth trade is sure to tell upon the agricultural classes immediately and add to their hardships as the mill products, which are now very largely used by them is admittedly cheaper than handloom cloths will be made more dear hereafter.

Next there is the proposal to teach Hindi in Schools as compulsory subject. This again is a reform of highly doubtful value from a practical point of view. Vernaculars which are more important than Hindi are already being neglected and the addition of Hindi would only tend to worsen the situation, while the practical utility of it is so doubtful. The introduction of this step would necessitate the immediate employment of a large body of Hindi teachers and would, to that extent, relieve unemployment, but the heavy expenditure involved would be robbing the agriculturist to pay the comparatively better-placed in life.

There is then the new item of expenditure on members of the Legislature numbering about 250 who are to be paid salaries in future at Rs. 75 per mensem. This is altogether a new idea of which the electorate had never been told before. How this is a need while such service was hitherto done free, a man in the street cannot understand. The one and the only reply that I have heard to enquiry on this point is that similar services are paid for in other countries. This is not a convincing reason. In the first place, what are the conditions of those other countries compared with those of starving millions in India? Every pie of our meagre resources must, as far as possible go, first to relieve starvation. The members of the Legislatures are undoubtedly far better placed in life, than the starving millions in villages. The payment, therefore, of salaries in addition to travelling allowances to members of the Legislatures may one would think well wait till the lot of the villager is improved. I am unable to understand what exactly is expected of these members in return for their salaries and how the performance of the expected services can be ensured.

Last though not least is the prohibition reform. While the Premier and other leaders of his way of thinking may be quite sanguine of effecting total prohibition in three years, I venture to record my humble but emphatic dissent from that view. The immediate effect of closure of toddy shops would be to create practically innumerably more shops as almost every toddy yielding tree is certain to be converted into a shop. How is Government going to check this? Public opinion, though it may be strong against the use of toddy, cannot be of practical help in the successful working of this reform. A large preventive staff would be obviously an immediate need. What would this cost? And if this cost is added to the Budget expenditure, would the Budget close with a surplus of Rs. 6,000 as now made out or a large deficit of many thousands not to mention the loan of 1½ crores borrowed by Government to balance the Budget.

In submitting the above remarks, my object is to acquaint the public with the practical difficulties which some of the Budget proposals would place in the way of an early betterment of the lot of the villager. I trust that those who may differ from my views may be generous to understand me in the spirit with which I have expressed them and forgive me if they are wrong.

Thyagarayanagar
5-9-37.

A. RAJABADAR MUDALIAR,
(Retired Deputy Collector)

THE H. R. E. BOARD

A Plea For Its Retention

(To the Editor of "Justice")

Sir,—Ever since the advent of the Congress Ministry, the cry for the abolition of the H. R. E. Board by the prize-boys of the interested persons, and especially by the paid agents of the Matathipathis, has become so very great, that the Hon'ble Minister in charge of Endowments has called for suggestions, (a) whether the H.R.E. Board should be retained, and if so, in what form; (b) if the present Board is to be abolished what should be the alternative agency to perform the work now being done by the Board; (c) whether the Charitable Trustees also should be included under the scope of the H. R. E. Act; (d) whether the temples in the City of Madras could be brought within the scope of the Act; and (e) whether the Temple Committees should be retained and if so, whether their present constitution should be amended and the reply to these questionnaire is required by the Hon'ble Minister by September, 16, so as to enable him to discuss the suggestions before the Select Committee, that will meet on September, 20th.

2. Taking the points one by one, (a) it is quite essential to retain the H. R. E. Board, for the following reasons. Prior to the Regulation of 1817, the Government Officers were in charge of the Religious Institutions and their endowments and the administration was very effective. But this was done away with, only to get the said institutions ruined. The public cry on this was so great, that the Regulation VII of 1817 was brought by the Madras Government, by virtue of which, the Government made some gestures of having the general superintendence over the religious institutions and their endowments. Withal the old order of mismanagement, misappropriation of the trust funds and the non-caring for the upkeep and maintenance of the religious institutions continued under the regime of the trustees and their agents. And this lukewarm sympathy of the Government, the Christian Missionaries opposed very vehemently, and the agitation of the Missionaries was such that the Government withdrew its control over the religious institutions in the year 1839. And this kind of Government's withdrawal of their management led to disastrous effects on the temples and their endowments. Many of the villages belonging to the temples have been taken over by the Government, on account of the mismanagement of the trustees and their agents. Even the kist and the quit rents due to the Government were left unpaid by the trustees or their agents.

All these led to the decay of the time-honoured religious institutions of this Land of Saints and Sages. On the other hand, the trustees and their agents flourished at the expense of the said institutions. Widespread agitation on these atrocities sprang from the public which resulted in the passing of the Act XX of 1863. This Act had many defects. Temple Committees were appointed by the Act with life-members to preside over the destinies of the Gods of the temples. And if any member of this Committees were to be removed for misconduct, it had to be done only by a regular suit in the Court of Law. No audit of the temple accounts was done, and so on. And all these defects and other irregularities have been enumerated in the Ramaiengar's Bill of 1872, Sir William Robinson's Bill of 1877, Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer's Bill of 1894 and Mr. Chensal Rao's Bill of 1899. In all these Bills all the giant intellects and great Jurists of both England and India have harped upon the fundamental principle of civilised Government to have a strong control, over the administration of the religious institutions, and for such an administration the establishment of a centralised body called the Board with handsomely salaried officers with its central office at Madras was suggested. And especially, Sir W. Robinson's Bill proposed "the abolition of the local committees; the centralisation of the authority in a handsomely salaried Board to be established in the town of Madras; and the inclusion of the endowments made centuries ago and now managed by the founder's decendants,—endowments which never came under the control of the Native Government and were left exempted from direct official supervision by the Act of 1863, under the jurisdiction of this Board". And these said Acts and the subsequent Acts of the Legislature were harmoniously blended and embodied in the Act of 1925-26 and since this too was found inadequate, the Act II of 1927 was got through in the Madras Legislature, by the untiring and indefatigable energy of the late lamented Rajah Saheb of Panagal, and it resulted in the formation of the present H. R. E. Board.

Ever since its inception, the Board has indeed done very good useful work such as the organisation of temple accounts, auditing of the temple accounts and, to quote the remarks of the Hon'ble Minister that the Board has done more good than harm, properties worth crores and crores have been saved to the temples by the maintenance of "Property Registers Of The Temples And The Maths". Further, a persual of the various administration reports submitted by the Board to the Government and reviewed by the Government will bear ample testimony to the efficient working of the Board. The cause for the present heart-burning of interested persons and espicially of the Matathipathi, who roll in Rolls Royce cars and Saloons forgetting themselves that they are the custodians in Orange Robes of the sacred religions of this Land of Lands, is the interference of the Board, in the administration of the temples and the Maths of the said persons, which is nothing but scandalous and selfish. After the failure of the Math Bill, the public sent a lot of petitions to the Board, about the maladministration of the temples and the Maths under the suzerainty of the so called Matathipathis and hence the Board's interference to set right things. If the Hon'ble Minister in his tours asked the villagers about the administration of the Board, it is sure and certain that all of them will join together in one voice and say "Retain the Board and abolish the Committees". Hence the Board on no account should be abolished, but as some retired District Judge has suggested a few days back, the President and the Commissioners may be appointed from a list of District Judges and Sub-Judges or from the Sub-Judges and of the Senior District Munsiffs, who will have no party leanings, but would do their work to the best of their abilities.

As for the inclusion of the Charitable Trusts, within the scope of the Act, it is well and good, if the Charitable Trusts are included. For, many of the Charities have become either defunct or the trustees of such trusts have alienated or sold the properties, or the Government have sold them in auction for the realisation of the kist due from them.

Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chettiar, C. I. E., introduced a bill in the Central Legislative Assembly, some months back to include and bring within the scope and purview of the H. R. E. Act, the temples in the City of Madras.

As for the Temple Committees, it is indeed a very sad tale to relate, and as far as my knowledge goes, I am of opinion that none of the committees are working satisfactorily. The territorial jurisdiction of the committees are divided or apportioned by the members of the committees, who are very keen in appointing their won kinsmen, henchmen or their own agents or Karaisthars as the trustees of the big and small temples under the control of the committees. It will not be out of place to say that the temple ryots are forced to cultivate either the lands of the committee members or the trustees, leaving the temple lands to their entire fate. Owing to the intervention of the committees the lands of the temple are leased out on low rentals so much so, the land adjacent to the temple, while yielding 5 to 8 kalams and even 10 kalams per mah, the temple land would yield only 3 to 5. kalams per mah at the most resulting in the very poor income for the temple. Further the staff are employed in the committees not to look after the temples under the charge of the committees, but to the election agents and such other officers of the committees. A feature of the administration of these committees is that all the temples, whether rich or poor, will always be a debtor. The whim and tancy of the trustees and the members of the committees are satisfied at the enormous wastage of temple funds, in what is called the celebrations of Brahmotsavams. Practically many time-honored temples with very large endowments have become actually ruined on account of those Brahmotsavams. The generosity of the committees are such that they would easily pass resolutions remitting the large amounts that are due from other individuals to the temples, if the trustees just put in a requisition, and at the same time accord permission to the trustees to raise loans at their sweet will for running the temple. So much so, the temple would become a bankrupt with in a very short period. The Temple Committees have a peculiar knack of appointing trustees who will always be at loggerheads with one another and thus will land the temple into unnessary and wasteful litigating. In conclusion, I am of opinion that in the interest of the temples and for the better management of their endowments, it is quite essential to retain the present H.R.E. Board, and to get it provincialised immediately. If the Hon. Minister thinks that the present Act is defective, he may in consultation with the officers of the Board bring suitable amendment and get them passed in the Legislature. It is well and good if the Charitable Trusts are also brought within the scope of the Act, and also the temples in the city of Madras. The Temple Committee should be abolished and in their places the local officers of the Board, may be provided with an office and staff to aid and help them.

M. G. R. MANICKAM PILLAI
Ex-Trustee, Sri Kayaroganaswami Temple & Municipal Councillor, Negapatam
Negapatam, Sept. 11.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

Collection Of Statistics

GOVT. PROPOSAL FOR INTENSIVE EFFORT IN SELECTED DISTRICTS

Madras, Sept. 16.

The following press communique has been issued by the Government of Madras:

In the course of the past fifteen months the Government made two attempts to obtain statistics of unemployment among the educated classes in the Province, by asking the educated unemployed themselves to furnish certain particulars to the Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift. The first was confined to graduates and diploma holders but the result even in this restricted sphere was disappointing. In the second attempt the Government widened the scope of the census so as to embrace all educated unemployed and adopted the Sapru Committee's definitions of the expressions 'educated' and 'unemployed.' This census is now in progress but indications are that this attempt is not likely to prove more successful than the first, in view of the very complicated definitions prescribed of the two expressions referred to above.

2. The Government as now constituted, however, feel that another but a more earnest attempt should be made but that the census this time should embrace all people who remain unemployed at the time it is taken and who have,

(1) obtained at least a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate issued under the authority of the Government of Madras; or

(2) passed the European High School Examination under the authority of the ... Madras; or

(3) been declared ... the College course by ...versity; or

(4) completed the thir... or any corresponding clas... any general educational inst... tion and have received techni... education in a recognized ind... trial or technical school and ho... a certificate in token of havin... completed a course of instructio... in such a school; or

(5) obtained an oriental title.

It is the considered view of the present Government that it would be altogether wrong to assume that the unemployed people would care to report their sad plight, to the authorities especially when there is no promise from the latter of employment or some unemployment benefit of any kind and that the proper course is for a suitable Government agency to go to the unemployed and obtain the required particulars from them. The task is, however, vast and the Government consider that it should not be undertaken all over the Province at once unless and until they are satisfied that there is a reasonable chance of success. They accordingly propose to make an intensive effort in a few selected districts, viz., Malabar, Tinnevelly, North Arcot, Anantapur, Chittoor and Vizagapatam, in the first instance through Collectors of districts who have a district-wide organization most suited to the purpose. Collectors will be requested to have the census taken in every village and town in their respective districts by the village headman or the village karnam with the help of the firka Revenue Inspector. The headman or the karnam will be required to personally get into touch with all the educated unemployed in his village and to get each of them fill in the required particulars in a copy of the form appended. The census will be taken in the first week of October 1937 (1st to 7th). The Collectors of these districts will see that the forms so filled in are sent to the Director of Industries, Madras, so as to reach him by the 15th October 1937 and the Director will have the figures tabulated by his Statistical Officer and submit them to Government by the 25th October 1937 with the Statistical Officer's review on the figures.

3. The Government would greatly appreciate the cooperation of the public including the educated unemployed themselves and of all public bodies including Congress committees in the matter of collection of the statistics and the co-operation of the Press in giving wide publicity to this communique.

Appendix

FORM

Questionnaire for the educated unemployed.

(Only those who are "educated" within the meaning assigned to that word below need fill in this form.)

Note.—"Educated" means—

(i) the holder of a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate issued under the authority of the Government of Madras; or

(ii) a person who has passed the European High School examination under the authority of the Government of Madras; or

(iii) a person declared eligible for the College course by any University; or

1. What is your name?
2. What is your age?
3. What is your address?
4. What are your qualifications?
5. How long is it since you finished your studies?
6. What employment have you held before?
7. How long have you been unemployed?
8. Married or single.

(iv) a person who has completed the III Form or any equivalent standard and holds a certificate in token of having completed a course of instruction in a recognized industrial or technical school; or

(v) holder of an oriental title.

Justice

MADRAS THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1937

Round-The-World Educational Tour

DR. SUFI'S IMPRESSIONS

Chief Feature Of Education In Kabul

(Associated Press)

Calcutta, Sept. 11.

"The contrast to the visitor to Afghanistan and Iran is that in Iran there is complete absence of the veil. Women throughout Iran walk about in European dress as in any European town. Up-to-date institutions cater to the educational needs of girls and boys, primary instruction being co-educational."

Thus said Dr. G.M.D. Sufi, M.A., D. Litt., of the Educational Service of the Central Provinces, in the course of an interview on his return to Calcutta after a round-the-world educational tour.

Dr. Sufi left India in October, 1936, and first entered Afghanistan by way of the Khyber Pass and reached Kabul, halting at Jalalabad en route. The chief feature of the education imparted at Kabul was that there were three State institutions at the capital which were almost to the standard of London Matriculation. In these institutions, in addition to teaching in Persian, every student was required to learn either English, French or German an as additional language. Students learn all subjects through the medium of Persian. Pushtu, however, was being vigorously pushed and it was the medium of instruction in elementary schools. The idea, apparently, was that ultimately Pushtu would be made the vehicle of literary and scientific thought in Afghanistan in the future.

Dr. Sufi visited the tomb of the first Mughul Emperor, Babar, at Kabul. The tomb was in an excellent state of preservation. The next place visited was Paghman, which he considered one of the most beautiful sites near Kabul.The incomplete Dar-ul-Aman of the ex-King Amanullah Khan showed the grand scale on which the city was to be built. The ancient city of Ghazni, where the tomb of Sultan Muhammed of Ghazni was the chief attraction he visited. By the side of the old city with its narrow serpentine lanes and low roofs a new city below the old fort was being raised. Kandahar another city was almost rebuilt, its roads were wide, houses airy and the shops were of modern appearance. The tomb of Ahmad Shah Abdali had been recently repaired. Kandahar, a great trading centre and noted for its, fruits, is connected with Chaman and Quette by motor road. After Kandahar the most important town visited by Dr. Sufi was Herat. This city also was being modernised in every respect. The tomb of Maulana Abdur Rahman Jami and Imam Fakhruddin Razi attracted the attention of visitors. The old Madrassah however was in ruins.

Visitors in Afghanistan, said Dr. Sufi, would find quite convenient and modern rest-houses throughout Afghanistan and travelling was done either by motor-cars or by lorries. An effort was being made to give female education in Afghanistan and a girls' primary school had been started at Kabul.

Bimaristan (hospital) at Mahad was quite up-to-date with scientific equipments providing for all emergencies. Its children's ward was the most attractive one and could successfully compare with any such ward in Europe.

Teharan, the capital city of Shah Reza, appeared to be a city of the west. It is modern and up-to-date. The Alburz College taught up to the B. A. degree; the faculty of medicine of the new University had been functioning. The central block of the University was under construction. In the training college boys and girls studied together. The healthy appearance of the students was the most noticeable feature of the educational institutions of Iran.

The Majlis

The Majlis (Parliament) was of novel design. Each member's entrance and exit was brought to the notice of the President through a mechanical device by which the President knew the exact number of members present inside the Chamber. The proceedings were conducted in Persian.

He also visited Karbala, Najaf and Kufa on his way as also Damascus, Alleppo and Beirut where an American University and a French University imparted higher education to the young Arabs through the medium of English and French.

In Turkey Dr. Sufi visited Ankara (Angora) and Istambul (Constantinople). Ankara was one of the cleanest cities in the world.

BREEZE IN BIHAR ASSEMBLY

Govt.'s Assurance Of Early Introduction Of Prohibition

(Associated Press)

Patna, Sept. 14.

A breeze occurred in the Bihar Assembly today when a cut motion to discuss the policy of prohibition in the demand under provincial excise was under discussion.

Mr. Mohuiddin Ahmed, referring to the Education Minister's appeal to the wealthier sections of the people for material assistance in the introduction of prohibition, observed that the Excise Minister purchased a costly office clock, which remark was greatly resented by Congress benches.

The Minister of Excise denied the purchase of a clock from public money, and the Prime Minister pointed out that Mr. Ahmed should not sink so low as to make such a personal remark.

Mr. Ahmed, objecting to this remark, was cried down by loud protests from Congress Benches. Both Mr. Ahmed and the Prime Minister later withdrew their remarks.

There was general support for the policy of prohibition and the demand was passed after the withdrawal of the cut motion on the assurance by theGovernment that prohibition would be introduced as early as practicable.

During interpellations, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked whether the Chief Minister be designated as Prime Minister as the constitutional usage demanded.

Mr.Krishna Ballabh Sahay, replying, said that it had been decided to designate the Chief Minister as Prime Minister in future.

Emigration Of Skilled Labourers

RECRUITMENT THROUGH AUTHORISED AGENTS

Report Of Bombay Protector Of Emigrants

Simla, Sept. 15.

A Government of India Press Note says:

Only skilled labourers emigrate from the Port of Bombay, says the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, in his annual report for the year 1936. The destinations of such labourers during the year were Africa (Abyssinia, Egypt, Eritrea, Kenya, Madagascar, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar) Arabia, Ceylon, Great Britain Iran, Bahrein, Iraq, Japan, Muscat, Reunion, and the Straits Settlements. The emigrants included boiler-makers, lascars, typists, salesmen, clerks, fitters, etc. The number of those who so emigrated during the year was 642, 555 males and 87 females. Of this number again, 49 were less than 15 years old.

Recruitment was allowed only through authorised agents under an agreement approved by the Government. There were 116 such agents operating during the year.

Cost Of Recruitment

Government orders brought into force from the 1st of March, 1930, an enactment that permission to recruit should be subject to the condition that no part of the cost of recruitment such as commission, passport fee, doctors'fee, fees for stamping agreements, trade test examination fees, charges for transport from the place of recruitment to the port of embarkation and subsistence during transport and at places of accommodation should be recovered from the emigrants engaged; but that all such expenses should be borne by the persons engaging them. As a consequence, the authorized recruiting agents have been paying to their sub-agents a sum equivalent to 25 per cent. of each of the prospective emigrants' first month's salary in the case of British Indian emigrants recruited on their behalf; but in the case of non-British emigrants, these sub-agents are still recovering 25 per cent. of one month's salary as their commission direct from each prospective emigrant.

Several cases of illicit emigration were detected at Bombay by examination of passengers before embarkation and by interrogation in the office of the Protector of Emigrants.

Compliance with the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act was strictly enforced against 177 unauthorised recruiters, 146 of these being detected in the office of the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, the remaining 31 cases were detected at the wharf before the passengers embarked. Of these 31 cases, three offenders were prosecuted, but in the remaining 28 cases, no prosecutions could be launched as the evidence was insufficient.

Illicit Emigration

Illicit emigration still exists at the Port, says the Protector. It must have existed for several years, but recently detection has become more frequent than before. For effective extermination of those unlawful activities, the Protector suggests definite control of the passage brokers. In the majority of cases, says he, the broker is the real offender and the passenger a mere victim of his misguidance. The result is that the employers of the emigrants profit by evading payment of the deposit money and are subject to no authority as regards the treatment of their employees.

Malpractices

With a view to checking the malpractices, the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, and the Passport Officer to the Government of the Bombay have lately entered into an agreement whereby both of them maintain a 'black list' in their respective offices of brokers who are found engaged in such practices, and they have decided that whenever any irregularity in a broker's work is noticed, an attempt should be made to drive him out of business by refusing to accept any work that comes through him. Such a scheme would, if successful, says the Protector, go far towards destroying the confidence of guileless passengers in dishonest brokers, and it is hoped that by sustained co-operation with the steam-ship companies and well established recruiting agents and firms, it will be possible to restrict the broker's business to men of repute.

Exaggerated Complaints

During the year under review 35 complaints were received by the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, from emigrants against their employers. The complaints were usually in regard to the non-payment of gratuities for long service, ill-treatment, non-payment of voyage salary, short payment of salaries and leave salaries, non-payment of medical expenses, non-payment of food allowance, withholding of compensation for injuries substained whilst on duty and leave, etc. In 14 cases the complaints were found either wholly or partially true; the claims were admitted by the employers and the dues paid to the complainants. In 13 cases the the complainants were not able to prove their cases and it was found that the complaints were exaggerated.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND

Simla, Sept. 14.

The following communique has been issued:—

During her recent visit to England, Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, President of the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India (Countess of Dufferin's Fund), had an opportunity of speaking to Their Majesties the Queen Empress and QueenMary regarding the Association and its record of 52 years' invaluable service to women and children in India. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to signify her interest and appreciation by agreeing to become a Royal Patron of the Association and Her Majesty Queen Mary has consented to continue her Royal Patronage.

NOKRASHI PASHA TO BE EXPELLED

Wafd Excutive Decision

(Reuter's Cable)

Cario, Sept. 14.

The Wafd executive has decided, by eight votes to one, to expel Nokrashi Pasha from the Party. Ahmed Maher alone supported Nokrashi Pasha.

PRINCE OF WALES MILITARY COLLEGE

Date Of Application For Admission

Madras, Sept. 15.

The following press communique has been issued by the Government of Madras:—

In connection with the admission of candidates to the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, who desire subsequently to enter a cadet college with a view to obtaining commissions in the Indian Land Forces, the Indian Air Force or the Royal Indian Navy, full particulars regarding the aim and scope of the course of training, rules relating to admission to the college, fees, etc., will be published in the Fort. St. George Gazette on the 21st September, 5th and 19th October and 2nd November 1937.

Copies of the "Regulations for the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun," the "Regulations respecting admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun," the "Regulations respecting entry of Indian Gentlemen to the Indian Air Force through the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell" and the "Regulations respecting the recruitment, training, rates of a pay, etc., of commissioned officers of the Royal Indian Navy" can be obtained from the Manager of Publications. Civil Lines, Delhi, price annas 2, 4, 4 and 4, respectively.

All applications should be submitted in the prescribed form in duplicate to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Madras Governor's Camp, not later than the 10th November, 1937. No applications received after the 10th November will be considered.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

Madras, Sept. 15.

The following press communique has been issued by the Central Office of the Reserve Bank of India:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 14th September, 1937. The total amount offered was Rs. 2,74,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-6 and above were allotted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-3 were allotted approximately 68 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 2 crores. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 0-10-7 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 21st September, 1937. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 24th September, 1937. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 10th September, 1937, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,44,00,000 were sold to the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank.

KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL FUND

Madras, Sept. 14.

The Hony. Joint Secretaries writes:—

A meeting of the Committee will be held on Tuesday the 21st September, 1937, at 6 p.m. at Government House, Madras, to consider the constitution of the Fund.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has kindly consented to preside. Members are requested to attend the meeting.

XIV ALL-INDIR MEDIC CONFERENCE, MADRAS,

Madras, Sept. 15.

The General Secretary, Recep tion Committee of the XI All India Medical Conferenc Madras, writes:—

We are glad to announce that the XIV All India Medical Conference will be held this year in Madras during X'mas Week.

This is the first time, after 13 years of existence of the Indian Medical Association, under whose auspices this Conference is held annually, that Madras has made up its mind to invite the Conference. We note with satisfaction that official and non-official medical men, graduates and Licentiates in Medicine have joined together and met in a Common platform to devise ways and means to make the conference an unqualified success. The Reception Committee that has been constituted is thoroughly representative of all shades of medical opinion in this province, and we have no doubt that Madras would not lag behind other provinces in providing adequately for the wants and comforts of the delegates. For this purpose, funds are necessary and we hope there will be an overwhelming response.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT BOARD

(From a Correspondent)

Anantapur, Sept. 12.

A meeting of the Anantapur District Board was held yesterday, when the subject of the proceedings of the president delegating his powers to Mr. Y. Narayana Reddi from 30th of August to 1st September came up before the meeting.

A resolution was moved expressing disapproval of the Board on acconnt of the president's delegating powers and a dscussion ensued thereon.

The meeting ultimately came to an abrupt conclusion. The members began to leave the hall one by one and the meeting had to be dissolved for want of quorum.

YOUNGMEN'S ASSOCIATION, ELLACHIPALAYAM

(From a Correspondent)

Tiruchengodu, Sept. 11.

A public meeting was convened by the Youngmen's Association at Ellachipalayam (Tiruchengodu Taluk) in the premises of the Mariamman Temple Maidan, on 11-9-37 at 6 p. m. The meeting was attended by a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen of over 300 people. The important citizens of the place were present. Mr. Chenraya Chettiar presided over the meeting and the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

This meeting strongly condemns making of Hindi a compulsory course of study.

This meeting gives its wholehearted support to the move of the "Hindi" prohibiting Jatha of Tinnevelly.

TRAIN ACCIDENT IN COONOOR

(From a Correspondent)

Coonoor, Sept. 14

The goods train which was on its way to Ootacamund from Mettupalayam had an accident yesterday evening just near the Railway Station. The wheels just slipped away from the rails. Several trains which were to pass by the line were delayed on account of this mishap. But there was no danger to property or person.

Late in the evening the train which had a skid was removed from the spot.

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